The Pacific Coast Architect

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The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION — TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

Have a home of your own.

Fashion notes—hundred-dollar bills.

The competent architect is worth his price.

It is better to do a good th'ng than to be one.

A bump of destructiveness—a railroad collision.

Solid foundations will make a safe superstructure.

Be regular and systematic in your business and you will win.

It is only those who are despicable who fear being despised.

Scarcely any man is clever enough to know all the evil he does.

The profession of architecture has noble ideals; live up to them.

Opportunity makes us known to others and still more to ourselves.

In building use the best materials. Cheap ones cost more in the end.

Concentrate your efforts on one thing at a time to accomplish results.

Tenants should exercise greater care of leased property than of their own.

Gravity is a mystery of the body invented to conceal the defects of the mind.

Sometimes $150 in paint and repairs adds $500 to the value of your building.

The latest question in political science is, does it harm a trust to dissolve it?

Sometimes the hammer in the hands of a "knocker" turns and strikes him.

A good executive is the one who masters all his details and uses good judgment.

We often pardon those who weary us, but we cannot pardon those whom we weary.

True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary and nothing but what is necessary.

Speak kindly of your competitor. Kind words never hurt anyone and they cost nothing.

Vacation time is a thing of the past; forget about it, and talk about business for awhile now.

Be as just and fair in your business dealings with the other fellow as you wish him to be with you.

The architect's code of ethics may be unwritten, but it binds the just-minded as strongly as the written law.

If you think you are "down and out," continue so to think and so will you remain. "As a man thinketh, so is he."

Our Lumber Shipments

In September, 1911, Portland's exports to foreign countries was 4,175,641 feet, valued at $46,364. In September, 1912, the figures were increased more than two and one-fourth times as much, 10,261,404 feet being shipped, foreign, valued at $102,871. The cargoes sent to California ports were 11,933,000 feet. The total export and coastwise shipments were 22,194,404 feet.

Beautifying School Grounds

While the modern tendency of most municipalities is toward the beautification and improvement of parks, the same spirit is not made so apparent in the adornment of school grounds as it should be. Too often school yards are ugly and barren—an incongruous setting for the handsome and costly buildings placed upon them. Beautiful surroundings are an important element in the education of the young and a factor in their future perfected development that should not be overlooked. The effect will become apparent in the future, and educators should not ignore the importance of well-kept lawns, flowers, shrubbery, etc., upon the minds of children.

Coloring Concrete

While concrete has firmly established itself as a dependable building material, its natural, grayish hue has not lent itself to harmonizing color effects, in all instances, thus retarding its use with many architects. Of course, by external application of paint this may be changed, temporarily, but this shows, itself, the limitations. What has been desired was permanency in coloring effects, and particularly so for outside work. It would seem that a practical solution of the problem would be in combining, with the ingredients going to make up concrete, while in a plastic state, any color desired. For permanency dyes or vari-colored sands might be employed.

Early Mural Decoration

One point achieved by the ancient Egyptian artists in their mural decorations was permanency in the colorings. The opening of many ancient burial chambers, where the colors found upon the walls were as fresh as when first put on, proves this. The dryness of the climate, no doubt, has done much to preserve the tints, but not all, by any means.

The Egyptian artists mixed their colors in dissolved gums. In their pigments they employed charcoal black, white chalk, blue powdered glass stained with copper, ochres, a vegetable yellow and Ethiopian cinnabar. They were skilled and technical in their drawings. Like their modern successors, their designs were often fanciful and extravagant, and their colorings were purely decorative.

To the Egyptians alone was not confined the art of mural decoration, for it was also in vogue among the Assyrians and Babylonians.

Greek literature contains references which would indicate that the old Greeks had a knowledge of true fresco work. Plutarch penned the phrase "to paint on a wet ground," which warrants the conclusion. Likewise Vitruvius. Curiously enough he writes of a wet ground upon which colors are placed becoming permanent, which is characteristic of all true fresco work.

Old Romans Had Elevators

The elevator, or "lift," so common nowadays in buildings, is not entirely a modern invention, as many of us believe. The ancient Romans had a crude sort of elevator, as is evidenced by excavations recently made in Palatine. In removing the earthly accumulations of the centuries, building ruins of the time of Emperor Nero have been recently uncovered in which 12 rudely constructed elevators have been found.

Learned antiquarians state that these were built in very ancient times. Telegraphic dispatches from Rome state that one of these has been cleaned and placed in working order. It will be placed on exhibition at the Archaeological Congress, which, in a few months, is to be held in Rome.

New Concrete Sewer Pipe Material

Announcement is made by the experts of the engineering school of the University of Oregon, at Eugene, that they are confident that they have discovered a new combination of materials that will produce a superior grade of concrete sewer pipe. They believe that it will make a better pipe than has heretofore been manufactured. The idea was suggested by an appeal from a private source, but this sanitary necessity in cities of water-tight pipes, gave the matter a wider scope and more public importance.

The civil engineering department, in charge of Professor E. H. McAllister, is completely equipped for making tests of strength of steel, timber, stone, brick, cement or other materials, free of cost. Another phase of the department work is the testing of tapes and chains for city and county engineers as to their accuracy.

Danger in Electrolysis

The leakage of electricity underground in many cities has caused much trouble, and its deteriorating effects are made manifest on iron water pipe, causing electrolysis. This is serious enough, but not remediless. More recently attention has been called from time to time to the dangers from electrolysis to buildings with steel framework. Hundreds of thousands of vast structures which the architects and builders believed would remain permanent for an indefinite period may be endangered by the subtle current. The solution of this problem, obviating electrical deterioration on structural steel and iron, we do not believe impossible. The inventive genius of the human mind has accomplished so many wonders, it may be able to successfully grapple with this.

German Tourists Laud Building Code

Dr. E. Proebst and Dr. E. H. Frederick, building engineering experts from Berlin, Germany, were in the city recently, the guests of J. A. Currey. They are in America for the study of modern concrete construction, and came here also as delegates representing the German government to the International Convention for Testing Building Materials, held in New York recently. While in Portland, these gentlemen visited a number of the city's modern buildings, including the *Journal* building, the new Oregon Hotel, the Dooley building and the Electric building. They also visited the sites of the new Empress Theater and new Public Library, and investigated the buildings now in process of construction. The opinion of these experts, when they declared that this city has the most modern building code they had found on their travels in this country, is high praise indeed.

Criticism That May Be Deserved

A recent visitor to Portland, much impressed with the comparatively large number of apartment houses existing here, proceeded to investigate them. He was much pleased with the conveniences they offered to the tenant and all that sort of thing, but his investigation revealed a deficiency in one direction. He cited the instance of the larger apartments rented for from $60 to $75 per month. He argues that if a tenant can afford to pay so high a rental that such a family would require servants and that, of course, suitable quarters for them should be provided. The Portland visitor had been unable to find that there was any provision made for servants in apartment houses here, but as to that, we are not informed. Should such be the case the deficiency may be remedied in those apartment structures to be built hereafter.

The Floor Tile

One sees much more burned clay in floor tiling now than formerly, and in many instances it is evident that it is dissatisfaction with other offerings more than boosting on the part of the clay folks that is responsible. There is both beauty and service qualities about the burned clay tile that appeal. It supplies really attractive color tones, and it has the advantage of either marble or concrete compositions in being moisture proof and more sanitary. In fact, it has enough points in its favor, and is finding enough public favor of itself to make an unusually good opening for successful boosting and the building up of a much wider market. It should enter porch building at least 10 times as much as it does today, and on all sides there is a big field for branching out into bigger trade. It looks to be simply a matter of going to it, of getting busy and keeping at it with enthusiastic boosting to make the clay floor tile one of the conspicuous products of the building material world.

Architectural Legislation in British Columbia

The architects of British Columbia desire certain legislation in their interest. To that end permanent by-laws and drafts of the laws desired are in process of preparation. Among the innovations they would bring about are a code of ethics, a scale of charges, uniform forms of contract between owners and architects and also between owners and builders. Another point is the registration of architects, a bill for which has been drafted, which will be presented soon for legislative enactment. The architects of Vancouver and Victoria recently conferred on the matters referred to. They propose to form an association to be known as the British Columbia Society of Architects. Its purposes are to prevent unqualified men from practicing the profession and to generally protect its membership. Franklin Cross, chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Society, is very optimistic. The adoption of such legislation as is proposed will cause architecture to be recognized much in the same degree as the professions of law and medicine.

A Correction

In our September number, through inadvertence, an error was made which we desire to correct. We credited a residence, halftone of which we published, to Architect David J. Myers, of Seattle. It should have been credited to Graham & Myers, Architects, of Seattle.

Architect Lawrence Speaks at Walla Walla

Responding to an invitation, Architect Ellis F. Lawrence, director in the Greater Portland Plans Association, delivered an address on "City Planning" at Walla Walla, Wash., October 24, before the conference of Northwest municipal officials. The conference, participated in by the mayors and many councilmen of coast cities, was held to discuss matters pertaining to city government, to disclose existing conditions, to suggest means of increasing official efficiency, reduction of expense and elevation of standards in municipal government.

Seattle Architect Honored

A signal honor has been extended to Architect C. Frere Champney, of Seattle, who was offered and has accepted the position of chief of design for the exposition buildings, by the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, in 1915. Mr. Champney has had wide experience in these matters. He performed similar work for the Alaska-Yukon, for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, E. L. Masqueray, at the St. Louis Exposition, with the Lewis and Clark Exposition, at Portland, etc. Mr. Champney's headquarters will be at Seattle.

Thousands To One

Here is a good suggestion: There are thousands of people called on to pass judgment on the architectural beauty of a house to where there is one goes inside to see the fine floors, rugs and furnishings. This is one of the strongest talking points for brick, the object being to impress the prospective builder that most of the world will see and judge his house from the outside appearance. Only a small number are invited to enter, when compared to the multitude that pass by and observe the outward appearance of the structure. There is plenty of convincing argument for brick as the material with which to work out the architectural beauty of a home, and do not forget that the brick itself, whatever may be the color or design, carries with it a solid suggestion of quality and permanence in a building. It is an idea that may be taken and dressed up in a variety of forms, and in all of them made to do good and useful service.—*Exchange.*

Building Permits

Portland's building permits for September, 1912, were 1155 in number, valued at $912,580. In September, 1911, there were 743 issued, valued at $1,462,920, and in September, 1910, there were 607 issued, valued at $1,391,260. The figures for September this year, as compared with last, while greater in number, were less in value. This is readily accounted for. This year there have been a lesser number of large business buildings erected, for public energy seems to have been more largely concentrated on the building of homes.

In Seattle 958 permits were issued in September, valued at $607,870.

The reports of building permits from Vancouver, B. C., show that 254 were issued, valued at $1,570,395. The total number of permits issued for the nine months of the year was 2611, valued at $12,722,097. For the corresponding period in 1911, the total reached $13,559,270.

The total value of Portland's permits from January 1, 1912, to September 1, was $11,391,902; for the same period in 1911, $12,692,004.

An Interesting Find

Workmen excavating for a new building at Tenth and morrison streets recently, came upon an old brick foundation. The date, 1877, was impressed upon certain of the bricks, together with the initials "E. J. J." The excavation engineer, James P. Taylor, learned that the letters represented the name of E. J. Jeffries, who conducted the first brickyard in Portland, established about 1875, so these brick were part of his output.

University of Michigan Architectural Department

We are in receipt of the University Bulletin, No. 26, Vol. 13, New Series, of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. It contains, among other matters, the Program of Study for Students, in the Department of Architecture, besides numerous halftones representing the work of students in this department. Such a department should prove of inestimable value to students who desire to prepare themselves for the profession.

Cheap Buildings Often Dearest

A cheap builder may prove a costly experiment. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." The natural conclusion when a builder offers to build for too cheap a price is that something is wrong. He may be doing business on borrowed capital. Even though the owner may have paid him for his work, the builder may fail to pay for his labor or materials or become bankrupt, and the owner may become liable under mechanics' lien laws, and must foot the bill.

A $250,000 Concrete Contract

At Seattle the Great Northern Railroad Company is engaged in laying a concrete topping, a mile long, 40 feet wide and three feet thick on the roof of its tunnel under a portion of the city. The work was necessitated by the rotting away of the timbers supporting the roof. Gangs of men are working night and day 90 feet below street level, installing the cement. The tunnel itself, composed of steel and concrete, is an excellent example, in its perfect solidity, of the value of this material for permanent improvement.

Clay Products 1911—$162,236,191

A recent report sent out from Washington shows that the products of the clay-making industries of the United States in 1911 were valued at $162,236,181. The figures were compiled by the Government Geological Survey. The total production of common brick was 8,475,277,000, valued at $49,885,262. Of this, New York contributed the largest amount, namely, 1,143,726,000, valued at $5,918,286. Illinois was second in output, with 1,074,486,000, but the product had the greater value of $6,126,911. No other state reached the billion mark, Pennsylvania coming third, with 774,122,000 bricks. The chart gives the figures of production for other kinds of brick—vitrified brick, front brick, fire brick, etc.—as well as for terra cotta, drain tile, sewer pipe, stove lining, and pottery products. The production of all kinds of bricks was more than 10 billion.

In total production of clay products, Ohio heads the list, with a value of $32,663,895, or one-fifth of the total for the United States; Pennsylvania is second, with $20,270,033; New Jersey third, with $18,178,228, and Illinois fourth, with $14,333,011.

Portland Architectural Club Meets

The Portland Architectural Club's Saturday afternoon atelier formed the basis of brief talks at the first social meeting of the organization at its rooms, 247½ Stark street, October 4, made by local architects. President Frank Logan of the club, and a member of the architectural firm of Lazarus & Logan, presided. An excellent exhibit of free-hand work by young artists decorated the walls, and there were some 60 present.

A. E. Doyle, of Doyle, Patterson & Beach, urged students to read the many valuable works on architecture in the Portland Public Library, and related the advantages which accrued to students who attended the first atelier class held in New York City. Students should give more effort to free-hand work and not make mere qualification as mechanical draughtsmen their limit of development.

While acknowledging the helpfulness of technical schoo' courses, such was not held an absolute essential by Architect Ellis F. Lawrence, to whom is due the credit for originating atelier work in this city. Mr. Lawrence ascribed great value to the work in the inspiration by friendly criticism, in development of a more exalted view of professional duty and of a greater regard for professional ethics.

Morris A. Whitehouse, of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, also paid tribute to the benefits of the atelier as a developer of free-hand drawing and a more extended knowledge of architectural words and phrases.

The influence of the atelier in France and its effects upon French architecture were presented by Folger Johnson, of Johnson & Mayer.

W. G. Holford outlined the work for the coming year and the formation of the several classes. A Class "B" project is to be at once gotten under way. After the discussion those in attendance devoted themselves to social amenities.

Specialization in Property Management

Modern business expansion, growth and new conditions constantly arising have brought about new requirements. Especially is this true regarding property management. Formerly a mere agent, who could collect rents and occasionally make needed repairs, was sufficient; but such is not now the case. An illuminative article from W. R. Dorsey in the *National Real Estate Journal* clearly proves this. He shows how modern conditions have developed the manager of property into a true specialist. Such a person must give even greater care than the owner himself. He must possess tact, diplomacy, the art of pacification, the ability to solve problems. He must be able to make property earn its proper return on the investment. He must find the "leaks" due to mismanagement and be able to correct them. In short, to become a good property manager, varying degrees of skill and knowledge are prerequisites. One man may have the ability to manage apartment house property or hotel property; another residence property under leases; another office and business buildings, and it is rarely indeed that any one person possesses all these requisites.

For a brick man to just have a frame shack of an office at his works is not a good way to help his cause. Set a good example by using brick in your own buildings wherever it is possible, even to the building of walls instead of fences. If you do it right it should help the cause of brick enough to well repay you.

Washington Chapter A. I. A.

THE Washington State Chapter held its first regular meeting after the summer recess at the Arctic Club, October 2, 1912. The following guests were present: Mr. L. D. Lewis, president Seattle Civic Center Association, and Messrs. Deland Chandler and W. P. Blodgett, recent students at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.

Before the introduction of regular Chapter business Mr. Lewis was introduced by the president with a few appropriate remarks calling attention to the Chapter's connection with the Civic Center project; the Chapter as a whole and its members being the originators of the City Plan movement in this city which had resulted in a definite Civic Center plan as a part of the comprehensive scheme for the future development of the city.

Mr. Lewis gave in detail the history of his organization, its object being to promote the acquisition of a civic center for Seattle and its membership consisting of those interested in the project. A peculiar situation had demanded active work from the beginning. The Board of County Commissioners of the county having decided to submit to the voters a bond issue to build a court house on the old county site, it seemed imperative that an alternative, designating a site in conformity with the Civic Center project should be submitted at the same election. Determined opposition was made by the property owners in the vicinity of the old site, and the result of a long and hard struggle was that an alternative bond issue was authorized, but unfortunately modified to make it appear to the voters an expensive proceeding, whereas it was a measure of economy. Mr. Lewis declared his intention of informing the voters in the county of the true situation and believed they could be made to understand the facts before the election. As an illustration of the importance of immediate action in acquiring property in the civic center site, Mr. Lewis gave the present values of the lots and the enormously increased value they would have when improved as shown by recent transfers in the vicinity.

The applause that followed Mr. Lewis' remarks gave expression to the Chapter's interest in the subject, and the president then asked Mr. C. F. Gould and Mr. Alden, both having done active work in the cause, to add a few remarks. Mr. Gould spoke of the value of the work already accomplished by the Civic Center Association, the support it had received from disinterested citizens and the work it would do in promoting a larger citizenship. Mr. Alden spoke of various causes which had led to the formation of the association, including a general desire that something be done in furtherance of the city plan project. The large attendance and interest expressed at the first meeting of the association, indicated that the issue was a live one.

Other remarks on the subject were made by various members. Mr. Baker expressed his opposition to a narrow view of the matter and thought that separate centers should exist to give expression to the individual character of different civic functions, a single center savoring too much of autocratic government. Mr. Willatzen expressed his entire confidence in the ultimate realization of the plan adopted by the Municipal Commission of which the proposed Civic Center is a part. The plan was in the interest of the common good and must prevail.

In the regular order of Chapter business Mr. Everett reported for the Committee on Legislation to which had been referred the question of an addition to the city hall in violation of the building ordinances. The city authorities admitted a departure from the existing ordinance, and a member of the City Council explained that as the city hall structure was not sufficiently strong for a construction as required by law, a special ordinance was passed to legalize the work. Mr. Cote was of the opinion that the Chapter should take official cognizance of the act of the city and give it publicity in the daily press. This led to a motion duly seconded and carried that the Legislative Committee prepare a report to be made public by the secretary of the Chapter.

Mr. C. F. Gould reported for the Exhibition Committee that an exhibit had been proposed of the San Francisco city hall designs and other similar public projects for the coast cities, and it was his intention to bring this about if possible. A series of exhibitions on the coast similar to that held in Seattle two years ago was under discussion, and whether this was carried into effect or not the Chapter members should arrange for exhibits of their work to be ready in good time for some exhibition later in the year.

Mr. Cote reported for the Committee on Professional Practice, recommending a special minimum rate for residential work and defining more in detail the times of payment for the architect's services. It was voted that the matter contained in this report be made a special subject for the next Chapter meeting.

Responding to a request from the president the guests from Paris, Messrs. Chandler and Blodgett, made a few pleasant remarks complimentary to the Western cities and the architects at work in them. They were congratulated on their opportunity for carrying into effect adequate civic planning not possible in older communities.

Underwriters' Equitable Rating Bureau

The Underwriters' Equitable Rating Bureau recently issued an important announcement referring to the subject of Tin-Clad Fire Doors and Shutters and Wired Glass Metal Frame Windows. The announcement states that unfamiliarity with the Underwriters' rules and competition for business is causing some manufacturers in this territory to place tin-clad fire doors and shutters to place inferior products on the market.

To fully inform those concerned, the Underwriters' Bureau states that on or after January 1, 1915, it will insist that fire doors and shutters have the label of inspection of its laboratories, in order to receive the maximum credit in insurance rates for tin-clad fire doors and fire shutter protection. The ruling applies also to hardware for fire doors, and wire glass metal frame windows must also have the Underwriters' inspection to entitle them to the maximum allowance. Though this ruling regarding the latter has been in effect for some time, the announcement says that "many non-standard wired glass metal frame windows are being manufactured in this city, and property owners, in consequence, are not receiving the benefit in rate that they otherwise would."

Property owners and architects are requested to refer to the Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in their contracts with builders and to make work subject to the approval of the Underwriters' Equitable Rating Bureau, so that they will be followed in all details. This places all manufacturers on an equal footing and gives property owners better protection, because of a lower insurance rate.

The man that does good work gets his reward in some form, even if it does not bring him in as much money as he thinks it ought. There is a measure of satisfaction that counts, and there are other compensations that come in time.

The Cathedral of Cologne

One of the grandest types of Gothic architecture in the world is the magnificent Cathedral of St. Peter, at Cologne. Although the structure was begun in 1248, its completion was not reached until 1880. Its dimensions are nearly 600 feet in length (to the height of its two towers) with a width of 230 feet, and the height to the choir is 161 feet. When one considers that it was 632 years in building, St. Peter's becomes an object of almost awesome interest. This impressive pile stands upon a slight elevation, about 60 feet above the famous River Rhine. The site, in the ninth century, was occupied by an Episcopal church. The Archbishop of St. Engelbert first suggested the erection of a more pretentious edifice, but his death, in 1225, prevented the carrying out of the idea at that time. Subsequently the old building was seriously injured by fire. Conrad, of Hochstaden, St. Engelbert's successor, took up the idea, and on August 14, 1248, the foundation for St. Peter's was laid.

Work on the choir was the initial step towards the present building, but owing to strife between the archbishops and the citizenry the architects were much hindered and but little progress was made. The stone used in the walls was taken from the quarries of Drachenfels. The choir was finally completed September 27, 1322—74 years after the laying of the foundation. Little progress was made on the other portions of the cathedral, owing to apathy, or a lack of enthusiasm, and at the close of the fifteenth century it seemed that there was little hope of St. Peter's ever being finished. About 1508 a temporary roof was installed, and during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries some effort was made toward interior decoration, of a low order.

As time went on, the building became much out of repair, and the French utilized it in 1796 as a warehouse for the storage of hay. That the desecrated structure did not go into utter rack and ruin, was due to the efforts of the kings of Prussia, Frederick William III. and IV. In 1816, the famous architect, Schinkel, examined it under Frederick William III.'s orders, acting under Sulpice Boisseree's suggestion, and the building was preserved from further desecration and demolition.

September 4, 1842, saw the placing of the foundations for the modern portion, and from then on, until it was finally finished, $75,000 was annually spent on the structure, reaching a final total of nearly $4,500,000. In August, 1880, the huge stone of the great south tower was placed, and on October 15, that year, the final finishing touch was made. The important event was celebrated with impressive ceremonials in the presence of Emperor William I. and nearly all the princes of the great German Empire.

In shape, St. Peter's is a cruciform structure. The transept is flanked with single aisles and the nave with double aisles. The tremendous pile of masonry is relieved by a mass of flying buttresses, cornices, turrets, galleries, gargoyles, *et cetera*. The towers comprise four stories, the lower three being square in form and the fourth octagonal. each being crowned with open spires.

The Chapel of the Magi, or three Kings of Cologne, occupies a place behind the high altar. The visitor is informed by the curator that in the silver case repose the bones of the three wise men of the East who made their pilgrimage to Bethlehem in Judea, bearing presents for the infant, Jesus Christ. He will tell the visitor also that $2,000,000 is the value of the gems ornamenting this silver case. It is claimed these holy relics were presented by the emperor, Frederic Barbarossa, to the Archbishop of Cologne, when he effected the capture of Milan, where they then were. The curator exhibits the skulls of the magi, with diamond coronets, with their names outlined in rubies.

The remains of the Electors of the House of Bavaria rest near the shrine, and the heart of Maria de Medici rests entombed beneath an unmarked slab in front of the shrine.

Citizens and City Planning

The greatest issue confronting American municipalities today is the twin problem—right citizenship and city planning. We hear voiced on every hand echoes of the wide criticism of our city governments which has sprung from the people during the last decade or two. We have deplored municipal misrule; we have condemned the men and conditions which promote it. But to do these things is not enough. We must prescribe a cure.

In the old days of sporadic public protest against evil conditions in our cities few of the people knew aught of practical municipal government. The city ruled the citizen because the citizen knew not how to rule the city. Changes come only as public education on municipal government becomes general, and reforms have been made in proportion as the people have gained knowledge of city affairs.

Is there not a lesson in this? Does it not point us a way to better and still better things? Citizen building! It is fundamental. Build the citizen right and he will make the city right. Citizen building well planned means the building by citizens of well-planned cities. The two go hand in hand.

Our cities today control our country. The old order, national control by rural influence, has passed. Already our nation's rulers come from our cities. The great national duty, then, is to create conditions and foster ideals which will produce for us the best and noblest order of men to be our rulers.

Recognizing this, what are we to do? We ought to begin at once to build up in our schools an educated citizenship. We ought to build up an army of citizens—fact upon fact, principle upon principle—prepared to create and build cities of the highest order and convenience, that from such cities shall come the best possible men to govern our nation's course. Rome's victorious armies were built up from her youth, trained from babyhood in her gymnasia. The time has come for us to build citizens as Rome built armies—from the very beginning of life's tuition.

American cities today stand at the threshold of the science of city building, awaiting a citizenship to seize upon opportunity that will give the nation the mastery of the world's commerce, art and science. The time for molding the destinies of American cities has arrived. The great minds throughout the ages have been swayed by the magic touch of suggestion. All the elements of nature and all the agencies of civilization are vying with each other in suggesting progress in citizen making and city building. Because it affects millions now unborn the greatest issue confronting any great community is a scientific plan to direct the growth of the city in an orderly way. Such a plan is most essential as conducive to good citizenship. Convenience, attractive surroundings, order, healthful conditions, all make for good citizenship, but good citizenship must be had before any city may hope to successfully promote and realize such a plan.

An educated, aroused and trained citizenship is the best possible community asset, national asset, world asset.—Walter D. Moody in *American City*.

Do not despair if you are the under dog today in life's battle. Tomorrow you may be on the crest of the wave of success.

Transite Asbestos Shingles

One of the strong points showing the tendency to better and more substantial building is brought out in the erection of the J. A. Currey residence, cuts of which are shown in this issue. The matter of first cost was not considered when building. The roof is composed of Transite asbestos shingles furnished and applied by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, of this city, and are a beautiful red color, the shingles being 7x14 inches in size and laid American method. These shingles are well worth the consideration of all architects and owners when considering the roofing question, being composed of two indestructible, fire-proof materials—asbestos and Portland cement.

Asbestos is a remarkable fibrous rock that has been exposed to the elements for centuries without the slightest deterioration. Portland cement was used by the Romans more than 2000 years ago in work which is still in perfect preservation; and is successfully used in all classes of structures where the essential requirements are durability and fire-proofing. These two materials, combined in J-M Transite asbestos shingles, afford a roofing that is unquestionably unaffected by weather exposure.

The durability and water-proof qualities of the roof covering are as important as the foundation of a building, since no matter how well the building may otherwise be constructed, it will not be tenantable unless the roofing is permanently dependable.

These shingles are made by moulding pure asbestos fibres and Portland cement into a solid, compact mass under great hydraulic pressure. They are not made like paper on a paper-making machine as other asbestos shingles. They have no layers or laminations to separate or curl; are not affected by weather changes—freezing and thawing only hasten the setting or the binding of the material. The more severe the weather conditions, the stronger and harder the shingles become. They never rot or decay; and never warp or split.

Engineering authorities claim that the crystallizing or setting action of cement continues for many years. These shingles, when properly applied, withstand the action of the elements and prove a satisfactory roof covering indefinitely —the time depending upon how long the building will stand to which they are applied. The shingles being composed largely of asbestos fibres are excellent non-conductors of heat and cold and keep a building cool in summer and warm in winter.

A Good Rider of A Great Hobby

Twenty-five years ago, in August, F. W. Fitzpatrick, architect, mounted the hobby of fire prevention, and for a quarter of a century now he has been a persistent rider of this great hobby, doing thereby a great service to humanity, as well as covering himself with a fair share of glory. He was enthusiastic in his hobby riding to the point that years ago people thought him a crank, but public sentiment has undergone changes with the passing of time and the coming of enlightenment, until today, instead of calling Fitzpatrick a crank, many others are seeking a seat on this same hobby. So persistently and so well has he advocated fire prevention by fireproof construction that the subject of fireproofing always brings to mind Fitzpatrick, and it has been driven home in the public mind till today we are witnessing a wide tendency to prevent fires by proper safeguards in construction rather than pay for them through insurance. To the man who has been so long identified as the leader in this movement there must be a good measure of deep satisfaction in seeing the fruits of his work ripen up as they are today, and we tender congratulations to Fitzpatrick on this, his silver anniversary of the great hobby ride, and certainly wish him all sorts of good things for the future, and in this we believe the clay industry as a whole joins, for his work has also been a great work for clay products, the material to build with to prevent fires.—*The Clay Worker.*

Practical Fireproofing of a Dwelling

WHAT can be done in the way of fireproofing an ordinary house is demonstrated in the home of Mr. J. A. Currey on Portland Heights. Not only has he secured protection, but his home is regarded as one of the prettiest and most artistic in that section of the city which abound with many handsome homes. The house is a remodeled one and unlike many remodeled homes, this one gives entire satisfaction to the owner, both from the exterior as well as the interior; but it demonstrates what can be accomplished in practically fireproofing a house of ordinary construction at a small advance over ordinary methods of building.

The original house was built seven years ago by day labor under the direction of a competent superintendent. Even under these conditions, where there was no reason for slighting the work, the work had been slighted and to an unbelievable extent. If work was slighted or carelessly done in a house where the owner made no attempt to "skimp," or where no inducement was offered for a superintendent or builder to do anything but give a high class job, the work that goes into the ordinary house built under a contract price, where the contractor has every inducement to beat the owner, must be something astounding to contemplate. It also demonstrated that it is impossible for an architect, no matter how careful he may be in his inspections to catch everything. The errors that had been committed in the original house were not structural errors, but were largely confined to the electric wiring, the heating and plumbing, and the work in these branches had been done by the leading firms in their lines in Portland.

The greatest fault found was in the wiring. It had been done under the inspection of the Fire Underwriters, and how little that inspection amounted to, is shown. The work was of the knob and tube type, installed by the leading company in the city, yet when remodeled it was found that knobs had been broken, some tubes had been omitted, and even joints on the wire had not been soldered or taped. In addition to this, where the wires should have been held firmly in the tubes by taping, the workmen had, in a number of cases, simply plugged them into position with wooden plugs. That fire had not occurred is a wonder, and if this condition prevailed on a contract where the work was done by the best firm in the city, the conditions that prevail in the ordinary house must be something amazing to observe; and it is no wonder that so many fires occur from defective wiring. To prevent such a condition prevailing in the new house, all the wiring was put in conduits. This was done this time by day labor under the direction of a leading firm in Portland, and, surprising as it may seem, it cost only about 12 per cent more than the cost of the original knob and tube work, yet the work was more difficult, for it was a replacing job instead of being original work; and in addition more outlets were provided, to say nothing of both floor and base plugs being added.

In fireproofing the house the exterior was first considered. The entire exterior is covered with either stucco or tin, except the pergola rafters. In doing the stucco work,

as closely as possible the recommendations of the American Association of Metal Lath Manufacturers were followed. To get deep reveals around the windows, furring strips, three inches deep, were run horizontally around the house two feet on centers. Stapled to these were three-quarter inch channels, and to the channels the metal lath was tied with galvanized wire. The lath weighed three and one-half pounds per square yard. This has proved a most effective method of preventing cracks in the stucco, which so often shows, when the metal lath is nailed direct to the furring. The matter of mixing the stucco claimed considerable attention, and before being definitely determined experiments were made by some of the best chemical engineers. As the result of these tests, it was found that all of the stucco should be waterproofed and this was done, using Trus-Con waterproofing paste mixed with the tempering water in accordance with manufacturer's directions.

The first, or scratch coat, was mixed one part of cement to two parts of sand, with sufficient hydrated lime to make it work smoothly. The experiments made showed that this mixture was too rich for the weather conditions in Portland, and that if followed on the finishing coat the stucco would show temperature cracks; therefore, the second coat was mixed one part of cement to two and one-half parts of sand, with the hydrated lime in sufficient quantity to make it work easily. The rough cast coat was mixed the same as the second coat, except that screened gravel, none of the stones greater than one-fourth of an inch, was used, it being dashed on with a wire brush. The work turned out very satisfactorily. Next Spring the stucco will be painted with harmonizing colors, the experts having advised that the stucco stand in its original condition over Winter, so that if any checking should occur they will show by Spring, then, when painted, one coat of Stone-Tex should be put on any temperature checks and while the paint is still fresh, sand should be rubbed into it to maintain the texture of the stucco, after which the entire exterior should be covered with two coats of Stone-Tex of the desired shade.

The roof of the house is of red asbestos shingles and laid four and one-half inches to the weather; and the red shade of these shingles blends most harmoniously with the gray stucco.

In fireproofing the interior all the partitions were covered with metal lath and fire stops provided in all partitions. These firestops were made by taking off the base boards and filling between the studs with concrete. The ceiling of the basement was covered with metal lath, and plastered with cement mortar. Over the furnace and the smoke flue, concrete slabs two inches thick, reinforced with Hy-Rib, were plastered. In the work in the kitchen it was found that the sheet of asbestos paper originally placed under the kitchen range had been practically destroyed, and as a fire protection was useless, therefore the floor under the range was removed and a concrete slab reinforced with Hy-Rib was laid directly on the joist. All the chimneys of the house were encased in two inches of concrete reinforced with Hy-Rib.

Knowing the care taken in making the house as fireproof as possible, it has attracted much attention from architects. Outside of the cost of asbestos shingles on the roof the cost of providing the fireproof features has not been more than 10 per cent over the ordinary frame construction.

The house is large and conveniently arranged. The living room is finished in dark oak and the dining room in fir, stained an early English color. The bedrooms are all finished in white enamel. The kitchen walls are finished in white enamel to the ceiling line and all drain-board tables and other fittings in the kitchen and butler's pantry are covered with zinc. The plumbing fixtures were furnished by M. L. Kline, and the bathroom is fitted with a new style Roman bath, with paneled sides and front.

Floor and Wall Tile Factories of the U. S.

By F. A. PHILO.

In no one instance is the progressive American spirit better illustrated than by the wonderful strides which have been achieved in tile making.

The first floor and wall tiles made in the United States were made in the factory of A. Miller, of Philadelphia, in 1845. A few ornamental tiles for flooring were moulded at Bennington, Vermont, in 1853. The latter were moulded by the plastic process. As early as 1872 Hyzer & Llewellen, of Philadelphia, had experimented with encaustic tile made from natural and artificially colored clay by the dry-press process.

The first glazed wall tile operations seem to have been the work of the Low Art Tile, of Chelsea, Mass. This factory was erected in 1878, and in less than a year and a half after the works were started, this firm was in competition with the English tile makers in an exhibition at Crewe. They won the gold medal for the best collection of art tiles exhibited. This is surely a splendid illustration of the resources at the command of the American potter.

In 1875 the American Encaustic Tiling Co., was organized at Zanesville, Ohio, and the following year the Pittsburg Encaustic Tile Co., and the United States Tile Co., at Indianapolis, were started. From that time on, many others have been added to the list of large and successful factories.

The American Encaustic Tiling Co., of Zanesville, Ohio, is now the oldest and largest in the world. Zanesville also has two other large factories, namely, the Mosaic Tile Co. and J. B. Owens Floor & Wall Tile Co.

It is strange that the local clays, which are so successfully adapted to pottery making, are not adapted to tile making, and nearly all the clay used in these large factories is brought from other states.

There are now almost fifty splendid tile plants in existence. This seems a great number until we stop to think how manifold are the uses of tile, and what a necessity it has grown. From an artistic and sanitary standpoint tile leaves nothing to be desired. Every day the art of tile making is being perfected. The late Geo. A. Stanbery, of the American Encaustic Tiling Co., originated and patented many machines which have revolutionized tile making. It is interesting to know that a woman made and patented a most important discovery for making tiles.

The Trent Tile Co., of New Jersey, was the first to make art tiles, and with the increasing years the work has been perfected. They now produce some most beautiful effects. Almost all the other factories are manufacturing art tiles. Each factory has its own style and type.

The architect is a good man to reach with clay product ideas, but do not forget that the building contractor counts some, too.

The house that is built of brick is of itself one good advertisement, but that one is not enough; the brick man should keep live advertisements before the public all the time.

Residence, B. Wilson, Victoria, B. C.
Samuel Maclure, Architect

Living Room, Residence, B. Wilson, Victoria, B. C.
Samuel Maclure, Architect

Interior, Residence, B. Wilson, Victoria, B. C.
Samuel Maclure, Architect

Interior, Residence, B. Wilson, Victoria, B. C.
Samuel Maclure, Architect

Southwest View, Bishop Scadding's Residence. Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
David C. Lewis, Architect. H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate

Photo by Angelus Studio

Southeast View Bishop Scadding's Residence, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
David C. Lewis, Architect. H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate

Photo by Angelus Studio

Oratory, Bishop Scadding's Residence, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
David C. Lewis, Architect. H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate

Photo by Angelus Studio

Living Room, Bishop Scadding's Residence, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
David C. Lewis, Architect, H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate

Photo by Angelus Studio

"GREENOWLERS," SOUTHWEST VIEW
Residence J. A. Currey, Portland, Oregon

Photo by Angelus Studio

"GREENOWLERS," NORTHWEST VIEW
Residence J. A. Currey, Portland, Oregon

Photo by Angelus Studio

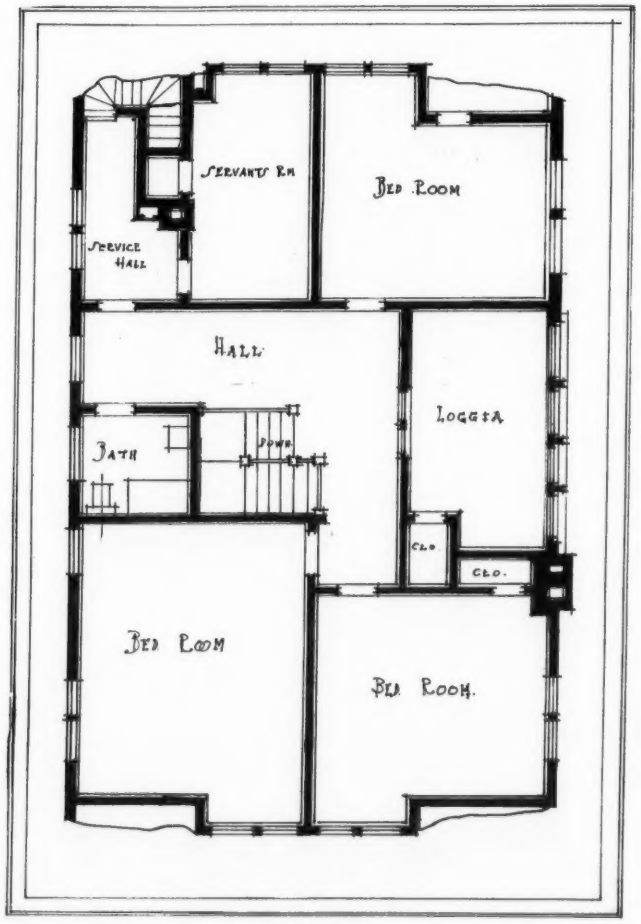
Living Room, Residence, J. A. Currey, Portland, Oregon

Photo by Angelus Studio

Dining Room, Residence, J. A. Currey, Portland, Oregon

Photo by Angelus Studio

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE

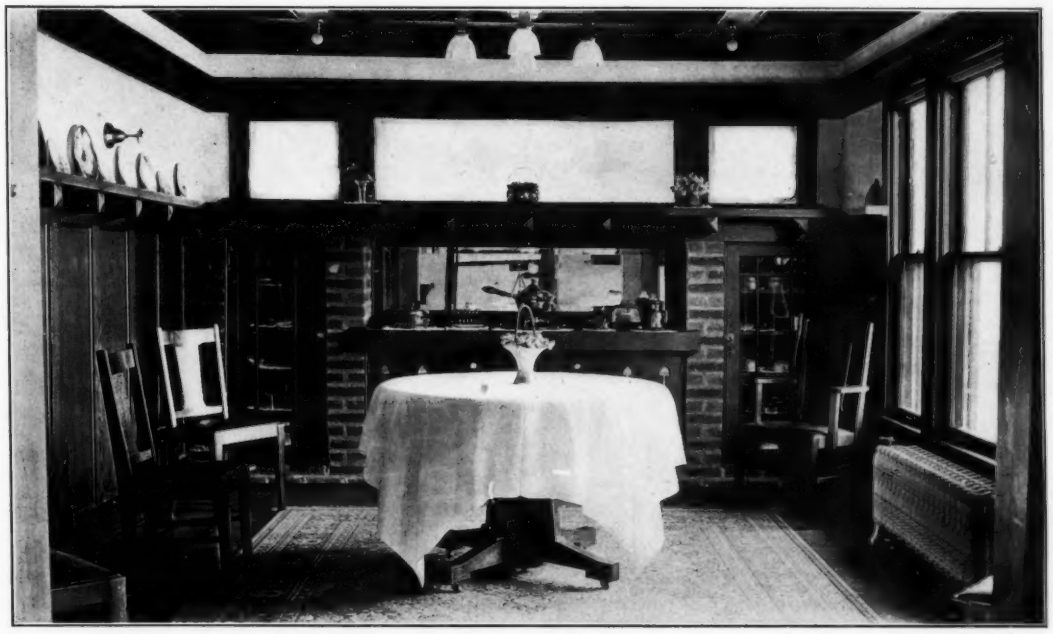
PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
October, 1912

Floor Plans, Residence, J. A. Currey, Portland, Oregon

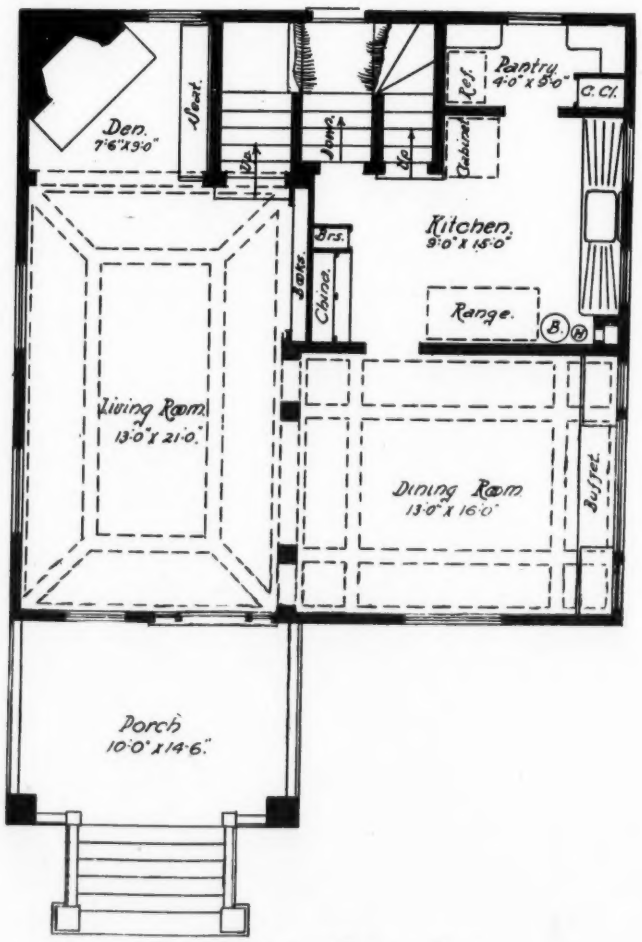
Residence, Arthur N. Wheeler, Portland, Oregon
Claussen & Claussen, Architects

Living Room, Residence, Arthur N Wheeler, Portland, Oregon
Claussen & Claussen, Architects

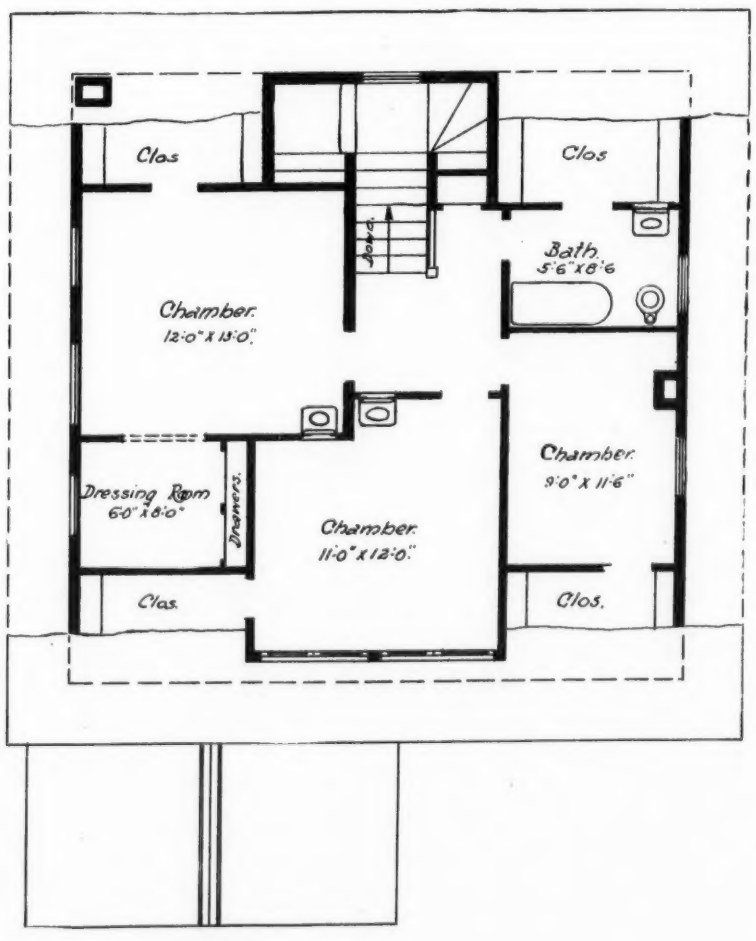
Living Room, Residence, Arthur N. Wheeler, Portland, Oregon
Claussen & Claussen, Architects



Dining Room, Residence, Arthur N. Wheeler, Portland, Oregon
Claussen & Claussen, Architects



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
October, 1912

Floor Plans, Residence, Arthur N. Wheeler, Portland, Oregon
Claussen & Claussen, Architects

Windows Do More Than Let In Light

To the average man, windows are merely openings through which to look or to admit light. In point of fact, they are much more. They are opportunities for self-expression, the means by which an architect gives character, individuality and charm to a house. As an architectural asset, their value is beyond reckoning. If windows were utilitarian only in their purposes, a series of holes cut in the walls at regular intervals would serve as well as anything more elaborate. One of the most common faults in houses designed by their owners is the placing of windows without regard to their effect on the general appearance of the house. In truth, the artistic handling of windows requires no little skill and thought; for, in every case, the effect both from without and within must be considered. A window that seems absolutely needed in order to give the proper balance to a house externally, may be undesirable in the room into which it would naturally open. People sometimes endeavor to meet this problem by affixing false windows to the walls, with blinds that must be kept shut in order to hide the fraud—always a confession of failure.

The easiest way to make windows architecturally effective is to group them, and there are houses of very few types in which grouping may not be practiced. Three windows linked together by a single casing are much more attractive than the same number several feet apart. Occasionally a remarkable change in the appearance of a house may be made by cutting a third window between two that are only a short distance apart, and treating them as a unit group. Such an arrangement is as attractive from within as from without, if the windows are suitably placed.

There is nothing new about bay windows; but they frequently may be used to good advantage, if made large enough. A stingy bay is worse than none. It ought to be at least eight feet wide and three feet deep. Likewise it should reach to the bottom of the house and have a foundation under it. It is only occasionally that a bay supported by brackets is pleasing. A bay window is often a decided advantage in a dining-room, especially if the latter is somewhat small, as it offers additional space for the maid in passing around the table. A long bay, carrying a group of three windows, with a built-in seat under them, will impart a home-like feeling to the average modest living room.

Oriel windows have become genuine architectural assets in the hands of good architects, although sometimes abused by poor ones. An oriel window is a miniature bay, several feet above the floor, and generally filled with decorative glass. Rightly used, it is a delight. If the view from one side of a room is not inviting, an oriel may be placed there, serving to break the wall and admitting a cross light. Great care must be exercised in choosing the colors in the glass; otherwise, the effect when the sun shines through will not be enjoyable. Oriel windows seem especially appropriate for stucco houses.

Architects are usually pleased when allowed to install casement windows; and many builders of new houses are using them exclusively. Yet, one should not be so hasty about adopting them for all the windows. That they are more artistic than ordinary windows is unquestionably true, and when thrown wide open they admit twice as much air; but they are more difficult to handle, necessitate special screens, will leak unless weather strips are provided, and cost more. A few casement windows, however, add charm to be obtained in no other way. It is better to use the kind that swings out rather than in, so that they will not interfere with the draperies; and there are devices for adjusting these windows by means of a knob in the lower sash without raising the shade or removing the screens. The windows may then be locked at any angle. Housewives sometimes demand large panes of glass, because they are easier to clean. Their argument as to this point is warranted; but it is offset by that of the honest architect, who points out that windows with large panes are almost inevitably devoid of beauty. All too frequently a pretty little cottage is spoiled in appearance by windows with only two panes of glass, or, worse, with but a single pane, the effect of which is a series of unsightly holes in the side of the house. A fair compromise with the thrifty housewife is a single pane in the lower sash and four, or more, in the sash above.

In many houses, the cross piece where the sash joins comes just level with the average eye. This unpleasant feature may be avoided in several ways, one of which is to have the upper sash somewhat smaller than the lower one. Diamond panes are often used in casement windows. The effect is charming; but they are not easy to see through, and arouse the wrath of the housekeeper when the day for cleaning them comes.

Blinds or shutters, which were formerly considered necessary for every house, are being abandoned by many architects in designing houses of the more modern types. They are never used with casement windows, and are difficult to handle when windows are built in groups. They are seldom found on cement or plastered houses, are often omitted from brick houses and can be dispensed with when building most bungalows. Inside shutters and Venetian blinds are being substituted when something of this sort is deemed necessary.

It is wise to see to it that all sashes, shutters, blinds, etc., are made from some species of wood that will hold paint well, as repainting is one of the small tragedies of the economical home-owner. Considering all these points, it will be seen that the window is a much more important item in the planning of a house than it commonly is considered to be—on the part of the layman at least.

The Fireplace Is The Heart of The House

Two generations ago, everybody was using fireplaces. Then, the advent of the stove; and in scorn of the inadequate service of the old-time fireplaces, they were all bricked up. No doubt, our forefathers sighed a little in secret for the cheerful open grate; but they took heart as they felt the warmth from their shining new stoves and told each other that the day of the fireplace was gone forever. Came next the furnace and the heater, with their convenience and economy, to supersede the stove, but something was missing from the home. However comfortable, there is nothing gay about a radiator.

Then some reactionary got his crowbar into one of the old fireplaces, yanked out the brick front, started a fire, sat down before it, and promptly began erecting his castles in Spain, as every one does who gazes dreamfully at an open fire on the hearth. Others followed suit. Modern houses are built with fireplaces, as a matter of course; and the quickest way to sell an old house is to advertise that it has a dozen, more or less.

If your fireplace smokes or disturbs your reveries, it is because it is improperly built. The chimney may not be high enough to provide a draft, and in that event, the remedy is to be found in more bricks or a hood. The fireplace may be too large for the room, in which case air may be admitted from beneath. The most common trouble, though, lies in a poorly constructed throat; the latter should begin to slope from the back at just the right height to lead

the flames up the chimney. The throat opening should be one-tenth the dimensions of the fireplace front.

Every fire-place should have a flue to itself. The walls between the flues are often slighted by the masons; bricks fall out after a time, and the chimney ceases to draw well. It is wise to keep an eye on the chimney man. Fireplaces opened up in old houses usually need to be thoroughly cleaned, and long chances are taken if a fire is lighted before both fireplace and chimney have been carefully examined.

As a rule, nowadays, fireplaces are held to be ornamental rather than useful; but it is possible and feasible to have them fitted with special grates, in which coal as well as wood may be burned and by means of which from one to three rooms may be heated in the coldest weather. These grates are really miniature hot-air furnaces, the heat being forced into the room through a register under the mantel. An additional register may be installed in another room on the same floor, or in one or two chambers on the floor above. Two of these grates will keep a small house comfortable even in mid-winter.

The life of a room rallies about the fireplace, which, in consequence, is usually the center of its decorative scheme. If it is harmonious and artistic, a fireplace adds the crowning touch of charm. All-brick fireplaces and mantels, or brick surmounted by a heavy wood shelf, are inexpensive; they fit in well with most decorative schemes and are equally well adapted to the very small house as to its more pretentious neighbor. The designs, however, may be widely different.

Whether a new fire-place is being installed or an old one put into commission, a damper in the throat should never be omitted. If the flue is large, it will admit a surprisingly large volume of air in cold weather, much more, at times, than will be necessary for adequate ventilation. Then, too, there is a down draft in many fireplaces; so that when a fire is not burning, a high wind will scatter the ashes and dust all over the room, unless there is a damper that can be closed.

It is customary to have an ash pit built under modern fireplaces, into which, when a slide is drawn, the ashes may be pushed through a hole in the bottom of the fireplace.

Hardwood Floors

Handsome hardwood floors are the joy of a proud housewife. Likewise, they please the maid; for the amount of care they require is negligible in comparison with that demanded by the old-fashioned carpet, when any pretense of keeping the house clean and sanitary was made.

The passing of the carpet marked the beginning of a new epoch in house-building. Formerly, only the kitchen floor was considered of special importance; now, all the flooring must be good; because, with the general use of rugs, large and small, it is all more or less exposed to the visitor's gaze. As for the kitchen floor in these times, it is more likely than not to be covered with high-grade linoleum, laid in cement designed for that special purpose and making a seamless covering that may be washed with soap and water and that will outwear many a wooden floor, if given a coat of linoleum varnish once or twice a year.

If wishes were quartered oak floors probably no other kind would be laid. The length of the purse, however, must be considered in most homes, and there are other woods not so much talked about, that give splendid results. Maple, birch and hard pine are standard floor woods. They require no filler, as does oak, and may be treated in natural finish or stained. Ash and chestnut are used, also, but they demand the use of a paste filler to close the pores before the finish is applied.

Maple is very hard and will endure rough treatment, so that it is well adapted to kitchens, halls and nurseries, where the wear and tear is great. Birch is a finish wood favored by many, who prefer it even to oak itself, in spite of the fact that it costs less. It is tough and strong, and its fine grain is highly attractive. It may be finished natural; but it takes a stain splendidly, and is often treated in that way. There would be fewer complaints about cold feet, using the term in its literal sense, if all floors were made double, using cheap pine or spruce for the under flooring. Sheathing paper between the boards helps to make the floors warmer; layers of asbestos are a safeguard against fire; and felt deadens the sound of children playing leap-frog overhead. It is a popular plan to have the dining or living-room constructed with open beams in the ceiling. In many cases, these beams are merely shams; but if the actual construction beams show, the floor above should be made extra thick.

Prejudice is the only argument that prevents people from staining hardwood floors, in order to get harmonious color schemes. The natural finish is often satisfactory; but, although there are times when it strikes an incongruous note, some persons seem to think that the use of stain is almost a sacrilege. Unless the floor is perfectly new, a stain is really necessary.

Floors may be varnished or waxed; better still, they may be varnished and rubbed. A well-varnished floor is durable and clean. When it begins to show wear in spots, a little more varnish may be added—there ought to be a can of varnish in every well-equipped household. A word of warning here. It is a mistake to use any but the very best finish on the floor. Cheaper material may answer in spots where there is but little wear; but its use on the floor will spell regret in a short time.

Property owners are under heavy expense for taxes, insurance and repairs. The rents they receive are not all "velvet."

In building do not make a structure incongruous with its surroundings. Many a fine picture's effect is ruined by a poor frame.

Glass poles for telephone and telegraph work are to be installed in tropical countries, where the insects and animals are very destructive to wood.

The Daily Advance Building Report

issued by

The Pacific Coast Architect

IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

? Are You Getting It ?

IT MAKES BUSINESS—IT HELPS BUSINESS

Industrial Publications

Roofing Tin for October, the Taylor Bulletin for the roofing trade, published at Philadelphia, is at hand. Its first cover illustrations shows the 74th Regiment Armory building at Buffalo, N. Y., upon which more than 200,000 square feet of "Target and Arrow" roofing tin were used, manufactured by the N. & G. Taylor Company. Other illustrations and the usual amount of excellent reading matter appear in the issue. From the same sources we have received several pieces of colored illustrated matter, showing Old Independence Hall at Philadelphia and the White House, at Washington, D. C., each roofed with "Target and Arrow" tin.

Bungalow Magazine

We are in receipt of the *Bungalow Magazine,* Vol. 1, No. 3, published at Seattle, Wash., and Los Angeles, Cal., of which D. E. Hooker is the editor. It is beautifully printed, well edited and handsomely illustrated. As its title indicates, it believes in laying before the public the latest ideas in bungalow building. We congratulate the publication for the handsome showing it has made, and wish it success.

Hurley-Mason Company's Booklet

The Hurley-Mason Company of Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma, Wash., have issued a most handsome booklet. Numerous halftones, illustrating "Quality and Character in Construction," appear in the booklet, amply proving the ability of this reputable company to erect buildings of steel and concrete construction, as amply proven by many of the most notable buildings erected in Portland and other portions of the Pacific Northwest in recent years.

A Handsome Brochure

J. B. Pilkington, the well-known nurseryman, of Portland, Oregon, has issued a finely printed and beautifully illustrated brochure on "Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Plants." This catalogue of Oregon-grown nursery stock shows the possibilities in fruit, vegetable and floral production. There is no doubt that Mr. Pilkington is an expert authority upon the subjects included in his catalogue, and is thoroughly to be relied upon.

Northwestern Refrigerating Machine Company

The Northwestern Refrigerating Machine Company, manufacturers of ice, and refrigerating machines,, has established offices in the Fenton building, Portland. Its products insure perfect sanitation and a clean, dry cold; machine makes its own ice; keeps water absolutely pure and cold; keeps milk, cream, meats, vegetables, fruits, deserts and beverages sweet, dry, firm and attractive; is compact, simple, safe and efficient; costs little to operate and requires no skilled attention; is particularly adapted for private houses, apartment houses, hotels, cafes, clubs, markets, grocers, dairies, creameries, produce and fruit storage, saloons, ice manufacturers and car refrigeration. Among local places in which the company has installed its products, may be mentioned the Baltimore Lunch, on Morrison street. A sample machine in the Electric building has also been installed which produces 200 to 300 per cent of refrigeration at a cost of 25 cents per day.

Decarie Safety Boiler Stands Severe Test

A demonstration was given of a Decarie safety boiler which proved it to be non-explosive, September 28 at Nineteenth and Upshur streets, in the building adjoining the Crowe building, in the presence of W. H. Crawford, A. E. Worth, chief engineer of the Lewis building, J. W. Luke, Mr. Clark, of the Board of Trade, and others. The boiler raised steam in nine minutes, the time being taken when smoke was visible out of the stack. After firing the boiler for one hour the blow-off cock was opened as well as the drain-off valve connected to the water column. After the boiler had been blown off, additional fuel was added to the fire until the boiler was red hot, then the water was turned into the boiler from the city main and was filled to the water line. The boiler was in as good condition after as before the test.

The Pendleton Roundup

Of the many events in the Pacific Northwest, the Round-Up at Pendleton, Oregon, with its population of 5000, showed the largest percentage of increase in the matter of business. It is learned from authoritative sources that the railroads generally, and the O.-W. R. & N. in particular, showed a gain of 100 per cent in the number of passengers carried to the Round-Up this year, as compared with the same occasion in 1911. Although 1912 was only the third in the series of annual Round-Ups, there was an attendance of 40,000, and judging from the elaborate plans already being formulated for the 1913 Round-Up, a large number of persons from the East are certain to attend. An opportunity is afforded by these events to see a phase of American Western life that is rapidly passing away.

Selling Agency Murphy Beds

F. W. Plummer has assumed the Northwest selling agency for Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alberta for the exclusive sale of Murphy Wall Beds.

Trade Notes

Mr. George B. Hooley has opened an office at 513 Northwest building. He makes a specialty of designing and drafting of every description.

The Pacific Face Brick Company has moved from 401-402 Commercial Club building to rooms 421, 426 and 427 same building.

J. S. Johnson, draughtsman with the Stokes-Zeller Company, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

C. C. Rich, draughtsman in the office of Architect R. C. Hemmings, Sacramento, Cal., was a recent visitor in Portland.

Architect Earl Roberts, 517 Selling building, has returned from a business trip to Roseburg, Oregon.

Henry M. Morse, bridge and structural engineer, has opened an office at 502 Railway Exchange building.

G. W. Kummer, sales manager for the Denny Renton Clay & Coal Company, of Seattle, Wash., was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

E. D. Timms, of Timms, Cress & Company, has returned after spending several days on his ranch near Soap Lake, Wash.

Thomas Muir, the well-known contractor, has moved his office from 633 Chamber of Commerce building to room 212 Abington building.

Architects Johnson & Mayer have moved their offices from 713-714 Selling building to 422-425 Commercial Club building.

Walter Beebe, president of the Northwest Steel Company, has returned from a business trip to Vancouver, B. C.

Frank J. DeLano, president of the Portland Hardwood Floor Company, has returned from Pendleton after attending the Round-Up.

J. Nelson, manufacturer of cement laundry trays, has moved his plant from East Ninth and Marion streets to 289 Union avenue.

Architect W. S. Duncan, late of Calgary, and Norman E. Symonds have formed a partnership and will occupy suite 717-718 Holden building, Vancouver, B. C.

D. H. Lane, of the Western Clay Company, has returned from his vacation, spent on the Coweman River. Mr. Lane spent most of his time fishing. Ask D. H. about it.

Architect Joseph Jacobberger, of Jacobberger & Smith, with offices in the Board of Trade building, has returned from an extensive trip in the East.

The Standard Brick & Tile Company with offices in the Henry building report that they are now making, in addition to brick, partition and drain tile and flue lining, also that their kilns are in full operation.

The United Electric Company, of Canton, Ohio, has opened an office at 408 Lumbermens building, where they have on display their Tuec Stationary Vacuum Cleaner. C. H. Wilder will be local manager.

Architect Harry Keath White, of Wilder & White, New York City, passed through Portland on his way to Olympia, Wash., to look after the work on the Temple of Justice, of which they are the architects.

Architect Albert Sutton has opened an office at 912 Lewis building. Mr. Sutton was for several years located in San Francisco, where he designed many of the large buildings.

The Northwest Steel Company contemplates the erection of a steel plant in Vancouver, B. C., in the very near future. This will be the Canadian branch of the company.

A. Rasmussen, of the architectural firm of Williams & Rasmussen, has retired and his interest has been taken over by William Trueback, of New York City. The new firm will be known as Williams & Trueback.

The Standard Clay Company's tile plant at Little Falls, Wash., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is $200,000. The plant was one of the largest in the Northwest, and will be rebuilt at once.

Fred W. Wagner, "The Tile Man," has started the tile work on the Oregon Hotel; Fred A. Jacobs' residence; A. J. Johnson's residence, Corvallis, Oregon; Oregon Electric depot at Albany, and many others.

W. D. Edwards, mechanical engineer, with offices in the Wilcox building, will have charge of all the plumbing, electric wiring, heating and ventilation on the $2,000,000 Davenport Hotel to be built in Spokane, Wash.

S. B. Cooke, local manager of the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company, is on an extended trip to New York City. Mr. Wigmore, of the Seattle office, will look after the local field in the absence of Mr. Cooke.

The Hesse-Martin Iron Works, corner East Seventh and Belmont streets, are now manufacturing ornamental iron of all descriptions. They are doing the ornamental iron work on the Marquam building.

J. Terry Wilding, landscape architect, formerly practicing in this city, has returned from New York City, and has taken offices with Architects W. B. Bell and W. J. Kratz, in the Worcester building.

F. C. Moulding, of the Moulding Brick Company, Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago, Ill., spent a few days in Portland recently. Mr. Moulding is making an extensive trip through the Pacific Coast states.

The Pacific Face Brick Company is furnishing the brick for the three-story apartment house on East Seventh and Yamhill streets. Also the buff brick on the Failing building, and the delivery of brick on the eight-story Shasta building, the brick for the depots at McMinnville and Forest Grove; the Portland, Eugene and Eastern Railroad; Hammel Hotel at Albany, and many others.

Architect Delos D. Neer has moved from his old office, at 133½ First street, to 507 Commercial block. Mr. Neer is one of Portland's old-time pioneer architects, having been established in his old office for 31 years. At the present time there are only two other architects remaining in the city who had offices here at the time Mr. Neer opened his office.

The Light House has opened a new store at 102 Second street where they will handle gas mantels, electric fixtures, and will give special attention to the fixture trade and general lighting and heating appliances.

The firm of F. T. Crowe & Company, Vancouver, B. C., is now associated with Carter, Dewar & Company. They have moved from their former offices in the Pacific building to 922 Metropolitan building. The new firm is known as Carter, Dewar & Crowe, and will continue dealing in a full line of building materials.

The firm of McLaughlin & Siebert, of Pittsfield, Mass., has been dissolved. Mr. Siebert, '09 M. I. T., has returned to his former home and formed a co-partnership with Mr. Henry Osterman, the well-known architect of that city. The new firm of Osterman & Siebert have offices in the Drumheller building, Walla Walla, Wash. Manufacturers' catalogues and samples desired.

The Blaisdell Machinery Company report having secured the contract to install the vacuum cleaning system in the New Oregon Hotel Annex. The system will be of the high vacuum type and will be of sufficient capacity to clean the buildings of the Old Oregon Hotel. The vacuum producer will be of the reciprocating, double-acting Corliss valve type, driven by an electric motor through the medium of the Peerless V silent chain.

A RESUME.

Recent items selected from the daily advance reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

PORTLAND.

Apartment House—Architect P. Chappelle Brown prepared plans for an addition to a two-story brick apartment house, to be erected on Vancouver avenue, by C. W. Miller.

Bungalow—Architects Ertz & Dole prepared plans for a $3,000 bungalow for G. A. Griswold.

Residences—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for five residences to be erected on Kings Heights, by the Provident Trust Company, at a cost of about $4,000 each.

Residence—Architects Lazarus & Logan prepared plans for a two-story frame residence for Mrs. M. Logan, to cost $4,500.

Residence—George W. Foreman, architect and builder, prepared plans for a seven-room residence, for Robert J. Snow, to cost about $4,000.

Business Block—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach have been commissioned by Morgan, Fleidner & Boyce to prepare plans for their ten-story building on Washington street. The building will be 100x200 in size, and cost approximately half a million dollars.

Residence—Stokes & Zeller, architects and builders, prepared plans for a Swiss Chalet, to be built on Portland Heights, at a cost of $4,500.

Residence—Architect Emil Schacht & Son, prepared plans for a country home for Max Mayer, to be built at Mosier.

Residence—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a $10,000 residence of thirteen rooms, to be erected on Portland Heights, by J. M. Rothchild.

Warehouse—Architects McNaughton & Raymond are preparing plans for a warehouse building, for Wadhams & Kerr. The building will be five stories, 100x100, and cost $55,000.

Remodeling—Architect Val Devereaux prepared plans for remodeling the second floor of the Dekum Building, for the First Trust Company.

Club House—Architects Camp & Du Puy are preparing plans

for a club house for the East Side Business Mens Club. It will be a two-story brick, 100x100, and cost $35,000.

Hotel—Architects Johnson & Mayer have prepared preliminary plans for a rustic hotel, to be built at Sharon Springs, at a cost of $75,000.

Store—Stokes & Zeller, architects and builders, prepared plans for a frame store building, to be erected on Union avenue and Broadway.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a seven-room residence for O. W. West, to cost $3,000.

Store Building—Architect L. D. Carter prepared plans for a three-story concrete building, 55x78, for the National Realty & Trust Company, to cost $25,000.

Bungalows—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for two bungalows for the Provident Trust Company, to cost $2,700 each.

Residence—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to be erected in Irvington, for Sinclair Wilson.

Store Building—L. R. Bailey Company, architects and builders, prepared plans for a one-story frame store building for S. D. Vincent.

Office Building—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a brick office building, to be erected by J. E. Wheeler, of McCormick, Wash.

Residence—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a two and one-half-story frame residence for C. W. Twinning.

Business Block—Architects Whitehouse & Fouilhoux are preparing plans for a two-story store and theater building on Eleventh and Washington streets.

Residence—Architect Homer Harper prepared plans for a two and one-half-story frame residence to cost $6,000 for H. D. Carter.

Residence—Stokes & Zeller, architects and builders, prepared plans for a Dutch Colonial residence for Bruce D. Stewart.

Store Building—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a one-story reinforced concrete store building, to cost $5,000, for George M. Rosenthal.

Store Building—Architects McNaughton & Raymond prepared plans for a two-story brick building for the Rosenthal Shoe Company, to be built on Tenth street near Washington, at a cost of $30,000.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a frame bungalow for A. R. Fleming, to cost $2,500.

Residence—Architects Ertz & Dole prepared plans for a seven-room Dutch Colonial residence for W. L. Ducey, to be built on Westover Terrace, at a cost of $8,000.

Residence—Architect L. D. Carter prepared plans for an eight-room residence, for R. F. Henderson, to cost $3,500.

Apartment House—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a two-story brick apartment house, to be built on Seventh and Brooklyn streets, for J. M. Brizzolare, at a cost of $16,000.

Residence—Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for an eleven-room residence, for J. R. Elliott, to cost $9,000.

Residence—Architect J. S. Adkins prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to cost $4,000, for Fred W. Nelson.

Hotel—Architect John Wilson is preparing plans for a seven-story fireproof hotel building, 40x100, for C. Sengstake, to cost about $60,000.

School—Architect F. A. Naramore is preparing plans for a reinforced concrete fireproof school building, to be erected in Jonesmore Addition.

Shop and Office—Architect John Wilson prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete building, 30x60, for Joseph Supple.

OREGON.

Warehouse—Medford. The Rogue River Association has had plans prepared for a warehouse to cost $10,000.

Lodge—Forest Grove. The Odd Fellows will build a two-story store and apartment building, to be erected for Bonnett Bros.

Store Building—Union. Joseph Wright will erect a brick store building 25x70.

Residence—Roseburg. Architect Joseph Dow prepared plans for a modern residence for Dr. S. Hamilton.

Bungalows—Eugene. The Harbor Sound Investment Company prepared plans for two modern bungalows for L. P. Miller.

Hotel Annex—Marshfield. Architect William Chandler prepared plans for a five-story annex to the Chandler Hotel Bldg

Business Block—Marshfield. Architect William Chandler prepared plans for a two-story brick business block, to be erected by W. S. Chandler.

High School—Prairie City. Five school districts near Prairie City have consolidated and will erect a Union High School building, at a cost of $30,000.

Lodge Building—Albany. The Knights of Pythias are planning to erect a two-story brick building, 90x103, to cost $35,000.

Apartment House—Eugene. The Harbor Sound Investment Company will erect a four-family apartment house for William J. Platts.

High School—Coquille. Architect E. N. Hall-Lewis is preparing plans for a $30,000 high school building.

Remodeling Bank—Klamath Falls. Architect I. Jay Knapp prepared plans for remodeling the First National Bank.

Lodge Building—Marshfield. The Woodmen of the World will erect a three-story frame building to be used for business and lodge purposes.

Business Block—Eugene. W. F. Campbell is planning to erect a two-story reinforced concrete building.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect D. L. Harden prepared plans for a modern seven-room bungalow, for Fred Ludford.

Lodge Building—Milwaukie. The Woodmen of the World are planning to erect a two-story brick building, 60x80, to cost $14,000.

Creamery and Ice Plant—Lebanon. F. A. Bohle will erect a creamery and ice plant at a cost of $8,000.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a nine-room bungalow, for S. P. Ness.

Mausoleum—Eugene. The Masonic Lodge is planning to erect a reinforced concrete mausoleum with a marble interior.

Store Building—Seaside. Lawler & Moore had plans prepared for a reinforced concrete store building, 100x140.

SEATTLE.

Dormitory—Architect Edgar Blair prepared plans for a three-story concrete girls' dormitory, to be erected by the Parental Home on Mercer Island, at a cost of $50,000.

Lodge Building—Architect F. W. Bohne prepared plans for a two-story brick building to cost $40,000, for the Knights of Columbus.

Remodeling Apartment House—Architects Blackwell & Baker prepared plans for remodeling a three-story brick apartment house for H. S. Amon, at a cost of $50,000.

Residence—Architects Bebb & Mendel have been commissioned to prepare plans for a $40,000 brick residence for S. S. Loeb.

Dock—Architects Blackwell & Baker prepared plans for a dock, 100x300, with a two-story building, to be built at Bellingham, at a cost of $35,000.

Residence—Architect V. W. Voohees prepared plans for a $5,000 Dutch Colonial residence for E. P. Mulvey.

Residence—Architect Carl Seibrand prepared plans for a $4,000 residence for P. A. O. Rolle.

High School—Architects Stephen & Stephen prepared plans for a union high school to be erected at Kittitas.

Office Building—Architects Howell & Stokes completed plans for the ten-story concrete and brick Judson building, to be erected at a cost of $400,000.

WASHINGTON.

Theater—Chewelah. Leuer Bros. had plans prepared for a modern fireproof theater building, with a seating capacity of 1,000.

Library—Clarkston. Architect J. H. Nave, of Lewiston, prepared a second set of plans for the $10,000 brick Carnegie library building.

Warehouse—North Yakima. Architect W. W. DeVeaux prepared plans for a three-story reinforced concrete warehouse, 60x120, for the Yakima Hardware Company.

High School—Pe Ell. Architect C. E. Troutman prepared plans for a $25,000 high school building.

Evaporating Plant—Wenatchee. The Western Fruit Products Company is contemplating the erection of an evaporating plant, to cost $150,000.

Garage—Everett. Architect B. F. Turnbull prepared plans for a brick garage, 110x130, for the Farrell Auto Company.

Warehouse—White Salmon. The Fruit Growers Union will erect a two-story warehouse, 60x120.

Church—Tacoma. Architect William Swain prepared plans for a frame church building, 32x78, for the St. James Episcopal Church.

City Hall—Vancouver. The City Council has ordered a special election to be held in December to vote on a $40,000 bond issue with which to erect a city hall.

Office Building—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove prepared preliminary plans for a sixteen-story Class A building, for the National Realty Company, to cost $1,500,000.

Bank Building—La Conner. City Engineer T. D. McNeil prepared plans for a one-story pressed brick building for the State Bank of La Conner.

Business Block—Cheney. Edward Jordan will erect a two-story brick business block, 50x100.

Lodge Building—Spokane. Architect J. Zittel prepared plans for a five-story brick building, to cost $60,000, for the Knights of Columbus.

Factory—Spokane. The Western Wood Preserving Company will build a plant to cost, when completed, $150,000.

Jail—Colfax. City Engineer Miller prepared plans for a fireproof city jail and vault.

School—Pine City. The Pine City School District No. 45 voted an $8,000 bond issue with which to build a brick school building.

Brewery—Vancouver. The Pacific Brewing & Malt Company of Tacoma will erect a three-story building.

Theater—Wenatchee. Architect J. A. Creutzer prepared plans for a two-story brick and concrete theater building for J. W. Ferguson, to cost $50,000.

Annex Realty Building—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove prepared the plans for a three-story addition to the National Realty Building, to be constructed of reinforced concrete and to cost $30,000.

Business Block—Wenatchee. Henry Crass and Arthur Gunn will erect a two-story brick business building, 75x120.

College—Lacey. Architect F. C. Mahon prepared plans for a two-story brick building, 60x200, for St. Martins College.

Church—Odessa. The Lutherans are planning to erect a modern frame church building.

Gymnasium—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove are preparing plans for a two-story reinforced concrete gymnasium, 60x100, to be erected at the old high school.

Hotel—Tacoma. Architects Dormer & Cutting prepared plans for a three-story brick hotel building, to be erected by the Pacific Brewing & Malt Company, at a cost of $30,000.

IDAHO.

Office Building—Lewiston. Architects Thompson & Thompson prepared plans for a three-story brick office building for G. B. Butler, to cost $15,000.

Business Block—Lapwai. Rev. A. N. McDonald will erect a business block, 40x80 in size.

Farm Home—Pocatello. Architects Wayland & Fennell, of Boise, are preparing plans for a $25,000 stone residence, of California mission style, to be built by Ex-Governor J. A. Brady.

Office Building—Pocatello. The Pocatello Gas & Power Company will erect a large brick building in the near future.

Lodge Building—Sand Point. The Knights of Pythias are are planning to erect a two-story brick building, 62x90, to cost $12,000.

Church—Coeur d'Alene. The Baptists will remodel their church building at a cost of $6,000.

Elks' Building—Pocatello. Architects Visser & Elliott, of Twin Falls, won the first prize at the Elks' competition, and will prepare plans for their $75,000 building.

Hotel—Pocatello. Architect Arthur Elliott will prepare plans for a first-class hotel, for Phil St. Marie.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architect William H. Dawson prepared plans for a three-story brick apartment house, for R. M. Morgan.

Store Building—Vancouver. Architects Brauton & Leibert prepared plans for a six-story store and office building, for A. E. Suckling. It will be of reinforced concrete construction and cost $65,000.

Theater—Victoria. Architect E. W. Houghton prepared plans for a $60,000 fireproof theater building for a company promoted by John A. Muir.

Hotel—Vancouver. Architect F. M. Bender prepared plans for a reinforced concrete addition to the Empress Hotel, to cost $150,000.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Dr. W. A. Chappel will shortly commission a local architect to prepare plans for a ten-story store and apartment house of fireproof construction.

Bank Building—Vancouver. Architects Sommerville & Putnam prepared plans for a three-story concrete bank for the Merchants National Bank of Canada.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architect A. J. Bird prepared plans for a two-story frame apartment house to cost $20,000.

Lodge Building—Victoria. Architect D. C. Frame prepared plans for a four-story reinforced concrete Odd Fellows Temple.

Apartment House—Victoria. Architect S. A. Jennings prepared plans for a six-story apartment house, to cost $200,000 for the Dominion Trust Company.

Church—Vancouver. Architects Hovel & Roberts have been selected to prepare plans for a $35,000 church for the Methodist congregation.

The Pacific Coast Architect

and

The Daily Advance Information Reports

make a combination of vital interest to the

Building Trades of the Pacific Coast

The J.-M. System of Illumination

Was used throughout Lipman-Wolfe Co.'s New Store

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